

The Register.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

To Advertisers.—All communications, advertisements or notices for publication must be handed in previous to 12 A. M. Mondays, to ensure insertion, as we are obliged to go to press at an early hour on Tuesdays.

BUTLANT & BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLEBURY.	
MOVING NORTH.	MOVING SOUTH.
2 24 A. M.	11 20 A. M.
7 10 " "	8 22 P. M.
8 22 P. M.	7 30 "
3 22 "	11 27 "

Union State Nominations.

For Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

For Lieutenant Governor,
A. B. GARDNER, of Bennington.

For Treasurer,
JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.

Union County Nominations.

Senators,
LUCAS E. SMITH, Monkton.

MARCUS O. PORTER, Cornwall.

Assistant Judges,
JONAS N. SMITH, Addison.

EBENEZER H. WEEKS, Salisbury.

Sheriff,
GAIUS A. COLLAMER, Bristol.

State's Attorney,
LEVI MEADER, Vergennes.

High Sheriff,
EDWARD GORHAM, Addison.

Judge of Probate for Addison District,

CALVIN G. PILDEN, Middlebury.

Judge of Probate for New Haven District,

HARVEY MUNFILL, Bristol.

Union Republican District Convention.

The Union Republican voters of the first Congressional District of Vermont are hereby requested to meet at Middlebury Convention Hall, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the 40th Congress of the United States, and to transact any other business proper to come before the Convention.

A. B. GARDNER,
M. G. EVENTS,
G. W. GRANDSTY,
C. W. WILLARD,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph last Saturday, gives news from the Continent up to the 25th ult. There was fighting between Austria and Prussia on the 22d, when the Austrians claimed a victory. An armistice was commenced at noon of the 23d and a treaty of peace has been signed between the two hostile powers. The Austrians and Italians have also had a naval engagement, the former claiming the victory. The Italian ironclads were sunk, three blown up and one run down. Our monitor, Montonant is causing a sensation in England and France. The Prince of Wales visited and inspected it on the 14th, and the Times urges a complete reconstruction of the British navy. A few cases of cholera had appeared in Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The cholera seems to be rather on the increase in New York, Brooklyn and St. Louis, Cincinnati, Rutland and other places boast of several cases. Nothing has yet appeared which need to cause alarm. The Philadelphia Convention is in hot water owing to the persistence of the copperhead leaders whom the conservative Republicans are ashamed to strike hands with. A Methodist missionary to the freedmen of Kentucky was mobbed at Georgetown, Ky., last week for preaching to the negroes. A Kansas City journal learns from the cashier of the Clay County Savings Bank, that twelve of sixteen rascals who robbed that institution of money, bonds and valuables, exceeding \$100,000 in amount, have been arrested in Southern Iowa. The robbers quarreled about dividing the spoils, and those who did not receive an equitable share informed upon the others. Gov. Fletcher is about to make a requisition for the party.

SOUTHERN NEWS.—Teachers from the Sea Islands, South Carolina, represent the islands as very healthy, and the crops of cotton and corn to far exceed any seen for the last four years. The schools have all done well, and the freedmen were never in better spirits in the Port Royal Islands, or worked better. The new bureau bill has put new heart in to them. C. M. Briggs has leased the Tennessee penitentiary for four years, at sixty-five cents per day for each convict.

He intends to fit it up extensively with machinery, not to cost less than \$100,000, and manufacture every kind of agricultural implement. The crops in southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee are very good. Large eat and hay crops have been harvested, and the corn promises to yield a very abundant harvest. The trial by court-martial of Brig.-Gen. E. Whittlesey, late assistant commissioner of the state of North Carolina, which has been in progress at Raleigh, N. C., for some time, closed on Wednesday. A fellow calling himself James W. Chasten, brother of the rebel Gen. J. F. Cheasten, representing that, having been long confined at the North, he is anxious to reach his home, has been victimizing some of the people of Charleston, S. C. Gen. Chasten repudiates him, and says he has himself received two letters from him, writing doubts to persuade others that he was in correspondence with the general A. H. Stephens.

He has written a letter, dated July 23, to Montgomery Blair, in which he says that he had doubted the propriety and expediency of his attending the Philadelphia

convention, but he hesitates no longer. He says he is willing to lay down his life to restore the Union, and says that even if he is admitted as a Senator he shall not retain the seat. He further adds that he joined the confederacy contrary to his personal interest and feelings. There was a fearful riot in New Orleans at the reassembling of the Convention of 1864, many persons were killed.

Congress.—Both Houses adjourned sine die on Saturday. A large amount of work was accomplished previous to final adjournment. The Civil appropriation bill with some amendment was passed. The Senate talld Mr. Wade's motion to Consider the House bill to increase duty on wool. Mr. Patterson Senator elect from Tennessee was sworn in. Mr. E. G. Ross was sworn in as Senator from Kansas vice Lane deceased, and Mr. Joseph S. Fowler senator from Tennessee. In the House, bills were passed to incorporate the National Farm School for orphan and Dependent Children of Colored Soldiers and other colored children; restoring possession of lands confiscated by authority of States lately in rebellion; giving the courts of the United States power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States; and a motion was agreed to donating the payment of compensation to the Tennessee members from March 4, 1865. The president has signed the bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, and he has also signed the bill reviving the grade of general in the army of the United States, and nominated to the Senate Lieutenant General Grant for that office, and Vice Admiral Farragut to be admiral in the navy under the recent law.

There are no further prospects of changes in the Cabinet. Postmaster General Denison, Secretary Harlan, and Attorney General Speed have retired. Mr. Stanton shows no disposition to vacate at present, and Secretary Seward has leased himself to the president for an unlimited time. The cabinet as partially reconstructed, therefore stands as follows: Secretary of State, William H. Seward of New York; Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Navy, Gideon Welles of Connecticut; Secretary of the Interior, Orville H. Browning of Illinois; Postmaster-General, A. W. Randall of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, Henry Seward of Ohio.

It has been assumed that the Democratic party in Vermont holds the balance of power for the decision of the question of electing a Senator to fill the place lately occupied by Senator Collamer. Advertisements for proposals were plenty in the Copperhead journals of the state some time since, but they are now withdrawn, and it is pretty generally understood that an arrangement has been effected. Of course, the compact is only between certain would-be leaders of cliques, and the people will probably refuse to be the tools with which their dirty work is to be accomplished, but the plan is worth a passing notice. The Poland Republicans are expected to assist the Democrats in the election of twenty-five members to the next legislature, who will be pledged to support Judge Polan for United States Senator. Haste slowly, gentlemen! If your case is a desperate one, it will hardly do to try such hazardous experiments. The embrace of Copperheads may prove fatal.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Sunday afternoon dispatches were received at New York and Washington from Cyrus W. Field dated Hearts Content, giving the inspiring news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. We cannot refrain from giving two of these dispatches:

HEARTS CONTENT, July 28, 1865.

We arrived at nine o'clock this morning. All well. Thank God, the cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The officers of the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company are Peter Cooper, President; Cyrus W. Field, Vice President; Moses Taylor Treasurer; Robert W. Tabor, Secretary

All the Representatives elect from Tennessee whose credentials have been presented were immediately sworn in, and one Senator. The case of Mr. Patterson, a Senator elect and a relative of the President was the subject of some debate in the Senate last Thursday. The discussions were quite interesting, and bring to light some facts with regard to Judge Patterson's former relations which had never come prominently before the public. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following account of the manner in which the Senate received his application for admission:

Immediately after the reading of the credentials Mr. Sumner rose and moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee quoting as a precedent the action of the Senate in the case of Benjamin Stark, who presented himself as a Senator from Oregon in January, 1862, but whose

loyalty was questioned and whose case was referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation precisely as Mr. Sumner desired Mr. Patterson's to be referred. Messrs. Cowan & Reverdy Johnson quickly took up their cudgels for the Senatorial candidate. Mr. Johnson thought he made a strong point when he said that the resolution admitting Tennessee contained a provision that Senators and Representatives should be admitted provided they could take the oath. He found on investigation that there was nothing of the kind in the resolution. It was there once, but had been stricken out with special reference to the case of men who, though they held office under the Confederacy, claim that they can take the oath because they took the Rebel oath under duress. Mr. Doubtless, in attempting to defend Mr. Patterson, admitted the truth of the charge that he was Judge of a Rebel court. Mr. Fessenden then rose and said that until he heard this admission from an avowed friend of Patterson's he was inclined to vote against Summer's resolution, because he would not lose his position on mere rumor; but Doubtless' speech convinced him that there was truth in the report, and he should vote to have the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether the office of Rebel Judge was held by Mr. Patterson in a sense to disqualify him for a seat in the Senate. Mr. Fowler, by whose side Mr. Patterson sat during the debate, rose and said that his colleague was not only willing but anxious for the investigation. It is worthy of remark, however, that Mr. Fowler declined to answer when his name was

called, notwithstanding his exalted virtue.

Right every time. Andy is about the toughest old puzzle that any nation ever got stuck with, and whether he'll get fair spread out so as to be understood by his own party before his term expires is another puzzle just as tough. The Examiner is sound when it says his exalted virtues cannot be comprehended by the people.

Taken altogether, the Examiner is a paper which is a paper, and the man who denies it is an base recreant to the good old Democratic principles which are enunciated and set forth in its columns.

ABOUT THE TENNESSEE RATIFICATION.

Horace Maynard, one of the Tennessee congressmen, has arrived at Washington from Nashville since the ratification of the amendment. He was present when the final vote upon the amendment was taken in the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature, and says that there is no doubt at all of the legality of the ratification. The whole number of members of the House is not now over seventy, the full number allowed by law—eighty-four—having been reduced to that extent by resignations and deaths. A detailed account of the proceeding at the time of the ratification shows that the two members that were present under arrest were several times invited to come into the hall from the adjoining room, where they had been placed, and vote, but they persistently refused to enter the hall or to answer to their names when called. After the vote had been taken the speaker announced that the amendment had been ratified by the House, but he subsequently ruled that, as a quorum had not voted, although a quorum was present, the amendment had not been ratified. The House appealed and ordered the speaker to certify to the vote and send it to Washington. He refuses to do so, however, and there is talk of expelling him. Some of the leading conservatives in the House voted for the amendment, and only four of the eleven who opposed it made any pretensions to being Union men. It is not likely that the whole work of ratification in securing the restoration and representation of the state, will be declared undone to suit the whim of those who had determined, for political effect, that the amendment should not be ratified, for the ratification has already been accepted as valid by both houses of Congress, and they have no ground for rescinding their action—Springfield Republican.

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The Atlantic Monthly for August offers

a fine variety of interesting articles.

"How my New Acquaintances Spin" is

an interesting account of the silk produc

tion of South Carolina, by Dr. Willard.

"The Great Doctor, Part II,"

give the conclusion of Miss Alice Cary's

abortion and touching novel.

"A Man's Confession" is the gossip of a

booklover about rare editions of famous

authors.

"Passages from Hawthorne's Note

Book" give continued sketches of Haw

thorne's life in the Old Manor at Con

cord. From the "Chimney-Corner" Mrs.

Stowe discourses of party-giving and

how to get out of both very gracefully

and pleasantly. Prof. Agassiz contributes

another graphic article on the Physical

History of the Valley of the Amazon.

"Griffith Gaunt" is continued, and fine

poems are furnished by James Russell

Lowell and Bayard Taylor. TICKNOR

& FIELDS, Publishers.

THE LAWYERS' ARGUMENT.—Lawyer

Dewey has argued, in the Rutland Her

ald, that the S-Sate is a judicial body,

and therefore Judge Polan, being a lawyer,

is better fitted for the Senate than Mr. Morrill. Nor is friend Dewey alone.

It is the argument of all the Polan law

yers, and amounts to an assumption that nobody but a lawyer is fit for the

Senate! Why, then, is it that the

Constitution of the United States did

not prescribe that none but lawyers

should be eligible to that body? It is true that the Senate is a judicial body, in respect to the trial of cases of impeachment. For

it is a court; and it ought to be the

best court—which is a combination of

good judges of the law, and good honest

men, unpracticed in the trickeries of

the law, is quite as essential to a court of

impeachment as to any other where the

matter charged is necessarily as much a

question of fact as of law—the facts of

treason, or bribery, or other high crimes

and misdemeanors being the only grounds

for impeachment named in the Constitu

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